

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 2 of 1895.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 9th January 1895.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	URDU.			1894-95.		1895.		
	Monthly.							
1	Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq ...	Aligarh ...	Muhammad Mumtaz-ul-din.	For	Jan. ...	3rd	Jan. ...	298 copies.
2	Vaishya Sudashá Pravartak ...	Hapur (Meerut),	Lálá Banársi Dás ...	"	Dec. ...	4th	"
	Bi-monthly.							
3	Ved Prakásh ...	Rurá (Cawnpore)	Babu Krishna Lal ...	1st	Jan. ...	4th	Jan.
	Tri-monthly.							
4	Dabír-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Muhammad Amin-ul-din.	20th	Dec. ...	7th	Jan. ...	45 copies.
5	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farukhabad).	Bhaggu Khán ...	1st	Jan. ...	3rd	" ...	200 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(continued).						
<i>Tri-monthly—(concluded).</i>						
				1894-95.	1895.	
6	Káiyasth Hitkári ...	Agra ...	Munshi Kámtá Prasád.	30th Dec. ...	3rd Jan.
7	Mazáq ...	Meerut ...	Master Ahmad Hasan	1st Jan. ...	4th "
8	Mufíd-i-Kám ...	Agra ...	Munshi Muhammad Qádir Ali Khán.	" " ...	7th " ...	75 copies.
9	Násir-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Munshi Saiyad Muhammad Ali.	1st Jan. ...	4th " ...	40 "
<i>Weekly.</i>						
10	Agra Akhbár ...	Agra ...	Khawájá Tajammul Husain.	28th Dec. & 7th Jan.	3rd & 8th Jan. ...	50 copies.
11	Akbár-i-Kám ...	Meerut ...	Hakím Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khán.	1st Jan. ...	4th " ...	150 "
12	Anís-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Munshi Kishun Sarup Varmá.	5th " ...	8th " ...	250 "
13	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Bishun Lal	" " ...	9th " ...	300 "
14	Ázád ...	Ditto ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	4th " ...	6th " ...	250 "
15	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore ...	Babu Harnám Singh	1st " ...	" " ...	500 "
16	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwári Lal Misra.	" " ...	" " ...	250 "
17	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Munshi Thákur Prasád.	5th " ...	9th " ...	400 "
18	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain Khán.	7th " ...	" " ...	370 "
19	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Háfiz Nizám Ahmad	1st " ...	4th " ...	500 "
20	Hindustáni ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Gangá Prasád Varmá.	2nd " ...	5th " ...	300 "
21	Jám-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Qazi Saiyad Abdul Ali	23rd Dec. & 6th Jan.	9th " ...	125 "
22	Kárnámah ...	Lucknow ...	Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub.	2nd Jan. ...	6th " ...	275 "
23	Kashsháf ...	Muzaffarnagar ...	Munshi Faiyáz Ahmad	1st " ...	3rd "
24	Káiyasth Conference Gazette,	Cawnpore ...	Rai Devi Prasad, B.A. B.L.	4th " ...	9th " ...	1,000 "
25	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Jaunpur ...	Maulvi Muhammad Muhsin.	7th " ...	8th " ...	60 "
26	Nasím-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Babu Jamná Dás Biswás.	" " ...	9th " ...	450 "
27	Nasím-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawáz Khan.	23rd Dec. ...	7th " ...	70 "
28	Nizám-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Qází Muhammad Fahím-ul-dín.	7th Jan. ...	9th " ...	220 "
29	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	Cawnpore ...	Háfiz Muhammad Abdul Hamíd Khán.	5th " ...	" " ...	171 "
30	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	3rd " ...	" " ...	300 "
31	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Shaikh Habib Ahmad	8th " ...	" " ...	600 "
32	Rafí-ul-Akbár ...	Benares ...	Saiyad Ghulám Husain.	7th " ...	" " ...	400 "
33	Riáz-ul-Akbár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Háfiz Nizám Ahmad.	1st " ...	4th " ...	500 "
34	Rohilkhand Punch	Moradabad ...	Qazi Saiyad Abdul Ali	23rd Dec. & 6th Jan.	9th " ...	125 "
35	Vernacular Advertiser	Lucknow ...	Rámji Dás Bhárgava	7th Jan. ...	" " ...	1,000 "
36	Zamánah ...	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Muhammad Safdar Hasan Khan.	3rd " ...	4th " ...	200 "
<i>Daily.</i>						
37	Oudh Akhbár ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Shiva Prasád	3rd to 9th Jan. ...	3rd to 9th Jan. ...	521 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government).
URDU-ENGLISH.						
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
38	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Aligarh ...	Muhammad Mumtáz-ul-dín.	1st & 4th Jan. ...	3rd & 6th Jan. ...	460 copies (including 286 copies taken by Government.)
HINDI.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
39	Bhárat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Bábú Rám Krishna Varmá.	31st Dec. & 7th Jan.	4th & 9th Jan. ...	1,500 copies.
40	Khichri Samáchar	Mirzapur ...	Babu Mádhó Prasad	From 6th Oct. to 29th Dec.	4th " ...	400 "
41	Nágri Nírad ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Kashi Prasad Shukla,	3rd Jan. ...	5th " ...	300 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI—(concluded).					
	Weekly—(concluded).			1894-95.	1895.	
42	Prayág Samáchar ...	Allahabad ...	Pandit Jagan Náth Tiwári.	3rd Jan. ...	6th Jan. ...	400 copies.
43	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyáchálak Dán ...	31st Dec. ...	4th „ ...	65 „
	Daily.					
44	Hindustán ...	Kálákanakar (Partábgarh).	Pandit Devi Dayál Shukla.	3rd to 8th Jan. ...	4th to 9th Jan. ...	470 copies.
	HINDI-URDU.					
	Monthly.					
45	Ját Samáchar ...	Kagarol (Agra).	Chaudhri Kanhai Singh.	For Dec. ...	3rd Jan. ...	650 copies.
	Weekly.					
46	Káshi Patriká ...	Benares ...	Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	4th Jan. ...	6th Jan. ...	500 copies (including) 343 copies taken by Government.
	MARATHI.					
	Weekly.					
47	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	2nd Jan. ...	4th Jan. ...	350 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	Weekly.					
48	Nyáya Sudhá ...	Nágpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	31st Dec. ...	1st Jan. ...	400 copies.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

Azād.
4th January 1895.

1. The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 4th January, referring to the Russian expedition which Colonel Yanoff is reported to be preparing to lead to Thibet, states that no definite information has yet been received on the subject. In view of the present *entente cordiale* between England and Russia, however, assurances are given that the expedition in question is not likely to attempt any thing against the British Government in India. But it would be sheer folly on "our" part to be led away by any such idea. Russia would not be true to herself if she did not commit some mischief. The Russian newspaper *Novoe Vremya* already says that if England helps Russia to occupy Gallipoli and another place (in Europe), the latter, on her part, will assure the former of the safety of India. This shows that Russia means to browbeat England into compliance; but thank God! Great Britain has not yet fallen so low as to accept such a humiliating position.

Anis-i-Hind
5th January 1895.

2. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 5th January, stating that Her Majesty the Queen has begun to make grand preparations for the reception of their Imperial Majesties the Czar and Czarina of Russia who are expected to pay a visit to England in June next, says that it would be well if the Amir of Kabul who intends to visit England did so at the same time.

Azād.
4th January 1895.

3. The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 4th January, referring to the Waziri expedition observes that the Indian Government in its extreme anxiety to make its frontiers secure, now leads a petty expedition against a tribe and now tries to conciliate it. Both the processes involve the Government into an expenditure of lakhs, nay crores, of rupees every year, and these must come from the Indian Treasury to recoup which the pockets of the Indians are repeatedly tried. If this state of things continues, the condition of India, which is already in financial throes, will become still worse and worse.

Jāt Samāchār.
December 1894.

4. The *Jāt Samāchār* (Kagarol), for December, says that the editor paid a visit to Bharatpur in December last to find out how far the complaints published in other newspapers in connection with that State were well founded. He stayed there two weeks during which he had interviews with many officers and mixed freely with the people. He was able to collect a good deal of important information, but he does not like to publish it, until he has fully satisfied himself of its truth by further inquiries. But he is already in a position to declare that the two Kashmiri Pandits, Bishun Lal and Jia Lal, some other State officers and even the Political Agent himself are chiefly responsible for the disrepute into which the State has been brought and the mysterious disappearance of lakhs of rupees belonging to the State. It is a matter of deep regret that the hard-earned money of the Jāt peasantry should be misappropriated by the Kashmiri Pandits and other outsiders. These cunning men never allow any Jāts to rise to offices of trust and responsibility. Pandit Bishun Lal is a Member of the Council, Pandit Jia Lal, a Deputy Collector, and Pandit Bishun Lal's son, the State vakil with the Political Agent. Similarly all the other high appointments are held by outsiders, who cannot be expected to have any sympathy with the State; their only object being to make hay while the sun shines. Fortunately for the State, Maharaja Ram Singh has got an inkling of their evil designs and is now somewhat on the alert, otherwise there is reason to fear that these "Nihilists" would bring matters to a very serious pitch ere long. They are bent on the entire ruin of the Maharaja's relatives, who are usually called Thakurs, and it is an open secret that they have more than once openly declared that they will not leave a single Thakur in Bharatpur. Hence the Maharaja, his friends and relatives ought to be on their guard and replace the interlopers in the service of the State by competent Jāts in British territories where they are to be found in all branches of the public service, and the Jāt soldiers do not yield the palm to any other class of native soldiers in martial qualities.

5. The *Bhārat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 31st December, says since his return from the Lahore Darbar, the Maharaja of Kashmir has offered to surrender Gilgit to the Government of India on the ground that the Gilgit expenses are a heavy drain on his treasury. The Viceroy declared at the Lahore Darbar that the Government of India had no desire to make further conquests; but the occupation of Gilgit is absolutely necessary for the protection of the North-West frontier. Hence the Maharaja has come to the rescue of the Government of India and offered the cession of Gilgit. It is to be hoped the Government of India will grant him some territories in return or give him a compensation in cash.
- Surrender of Gilgit by the Maharaja of Kashmir to the Government of India.*
- BHARAT JIWAN, 31st December 1894.*
6. The *Sitā'a-i-Hind* (Moradabad) of the 4th January, states that the hailstones, which fell in November 1893 in Malwa (in the Gwalior State), and were followed by showers in the beginning of 1894, caused considerable loss to the cultivators. The latter, however, kept up their spirits in the hopes of having a good harvest in the autumn; there being very little of *rabi* or spring produce in Malwa. The autumn crops showed every sign of fulfilling their hopes, but lo! when these had ripened and been even partly reaped, the rains came down in torrents and destroyed both their reaped and unreaped corns. The condition of the cultivators is now extremely miserable, and they are now thinking of selling off their bullocks and even children and wives to pay back the *takāvi* advances they had received from the State.
- Distress of cultivators in Malwa Gwalior State.*
- SITARA-I-HIND, 4th January 1895.*
7. The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rampur), of the 7th January, is glad to notice that the British Government has conferred the title of Khan Bahadur on Captain Fatehyab Khan, commanding the Imperial Service Lancers of the Rampur State, and congratulates the Captain on the same.
- The title of Khan Bahadur conferred on Captain Fatehyab Khan of Rampur.*
- DABDABA-I-SIKANDARI, 7th January 1895.*
8. The *Bhārat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 7th January, gives the substance of the proceedings of the tenth National Congress held at Madras, praising Mr. Alfred Webb, who was elected President, for his love of justice, sympathy and independence, and thanking him for the trouble he had taken in coming all the way from Ireland to preside. (The *Hindustān* Kalakankar, of the 3rd January, expresses satisfaction that the tenth Congress was a greater success than its predecessors, which reflects considerable credit on Madras, notices the principal resolutions passed by the Congress and praises the Poona delegates for inviting the Congress to assemble this year at Poona. Some other newspapers of this week also publish accounts of the proceedings of the Madras Congress.)
- National Congress, Madras.*
- BHARAT-JIWAN, 7th January 1895.*
9. A correspondent of the *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 4th January, in commenting upon the part taken by Mr. Norton in the National Congress at Madras, observes that it is a pity that the Congressists should have been so far carried away by their greed for delegates, as to have admitted a man of so ill repute as he in their midst. Those who remember the Parnell-O'Shea scandal must know how even the intimate friends of Mr. Parnell parted company with him, and let the Irish cause suffer rather than have to do with such an immoral man.
- Mr. Norton taking part in the National Congress at Madras.*
- AZAD, 4th January 1895.*
10. The *Nūr-ul-Anwār*, (Cawnpore), of the 5th January, in commenting upon the lecture which Dr. Hart recently delivered at Calcutta on the outbreak of cholera at Mecca, during the pilgrimage season, observes that the doctor was quite wrong in stating that the spread of the disease among the pilgrims is due to the want of the supply of pure water to them, and to their practice of tasting the sacred water of the well Zamzam and letting the refuse portion thereof run back into the well. There exists a canal, called the Zubedah canal (after the name of its founder), in Mecca, which has been brought from a natural spring in a hill, and supplies very clean and pure water. As regards the
- Cholera in Mecca during the pilgrimage season, and a suggestion for the adoption of sanitary measures there.*
- NUR-UL-ANWAR, 5th January 1895.*

Zamzam well, there is a raised masonry platform surrounding it, which pilgrims are not allowed to climb but they stand below and receive the water there. Dr. Hart ought to have made sure of the facts before he thought proper to speak on the subject. Some pilgrims get cholera on the way long before reaching Mecca, and can their sickness too be attributed to the ill effects of the water of that town? The fact is that as the troubles of the journey are increasing day by day, men of weak constitution, not being able to endure them, readily contract the fell disease. The Musalmans should therefore turn their chief attention to providing means of comforts and facilities to pilgrims on their journey. The writer, however, approves of Dr. Hart's proposal to Musalmans for making a joint memorial to the Sultan of Turkey, urging the improvement of conservancy and sanitary arrangements at Jeddah, Kamran and other places where the pilgrims halt in their journey. The Musalmans might also form committees to raise funds for providing comforts to pilgrims in Mecca.

HINDUSTÁN.
8th January 1895.

11. The *Hindustán* (Kalakankar), of the 8th January, referring to the administrative and social reforms introduced by the Mahárāja of Mysore, expresses grief and sorrow at his untimely death. The *Hindustán* thinks that a Council of Regency will be established to conduct the adminis-

Death of the Mahárāja of Mysore.

tration during the minority of the young Mahárāja. The *Hindu* of Madras is of opinion that the Resident of Mysore should not be admitted to the Council, but the *Hindustán* does not agree with the *Hindu*. (The *Nagri Nirad*, Mirzapur, of the 3rd January, the *Bhārat Jiwan*, Benares, of the 31st December, and some other newspapers of this week also express deep regret at the Mahárāja's death).

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

NAGRI NIRAD.
3rd January 1895.

12. The *Nagri Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 3rd January, in continuation of its previous article headed, "The plunderers of India and her poverty." (See the *Selections*, No. 1 of 1895, page 5, paragraph 4), observes that the Government of India cannot for obvious reasons be expected to interest

Nagri Nirad on the poverty of India.

itself much in encouraging the Indian industries. The country therefore depends almost entirely on the native ruling chiefs for help in the matter. They have no doubt the power to forbid their subjects to use any cloth other than that woven in India, if they like. But such a measure is simply out of the question, as in that case they would incur the displeasure of the Government and the whole English nation. However, there is nothing to prevent them from establishing a large number of cotton mills at some suitable place, say Karachi; some such mills having already been established at Bombay, Calcutta and other places by joint stock Companies. They should raise 80 or 85 crores of rupees among themselves for the purpose. They might find it difficult to compete with Manchester at first, and have to work the mills at a slight loss for some time, but they would soon obtain good profits and the development of the cotton and other industries would check the drain of wealth from the country. The Maharaja Sindhia can have no occasion to devote the $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores, collected by his father, to the purpose for which it was intended. The amount has been invested in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government Promissory Notes, but His Highness could more profitably employ it in the establishment of cotton mills. But it is to be regretted that the Indian princes are accustomed to live in clover, and unlike the millionaires of England, have little enterprise and sympathy with their poorer countrymen. If they saw their way to engaging in trade and commerce, there would soon be a material improvement in the condition of the country.

BHĀRAT JIWAN.
31st December 1894

13. The *Bhārat Jiwan*, (Benares), of the 31st December, says that India was once so rich that it excited the envy of foreign countries and attracted invaders after invaders. It really possessed enormous wealth, grew grain in abundance, produced great heroes and was famous for skill in

Present poverty of India contrasted with its former prosperity.

industrial arts. Indeed the natives were so proud of their country that they used to say that it was difficult for a man to be born an Indian. But in course of time there has been an entire change in the condition of the country. It has been reduced to abject poverty and people find it difficult even to keep the wolf from their doors. The Russians who have long been thirsting for its possession, and

whose spies have even been caught taking designs of Indian forts, must be fully aware of its present poverty. However, they have in no way slackened their efforts, which clearly shows that India is still prized as a valuable jewel. Hence it is the duty of all true Indian patriots to appreciate the value of their country like Europeans, and make strenuous endeavours to restore it to the prosperity which it enjoyed in former times.

14. One Muhammad Haidar Ashraf Khan, writing in the *Rafi-ul-Akhbār* (Benares), of the 7th January, says that the account published in the *Bhārat Mitra* (Calcutta), of the 29th November last, regarding certain alleged high-handed proceedings of the local police, Musalmans and authorities in respect of the Hindu temple, the *Bhairon Lāt*, at Benares, was not correct.

RAFI-UL-AKHBAR.
7th January 1895.

A Hindu temple at Benares.

The true facts are these. The Hindu temple lies "within the courtyard of a mosque," and as disputes frequently arose between the Hindus and Musalmans regarding the performance of their respective religious worship and ceremonies, owing to such close proximity of their religious buildings, the present trustee or manager of the Hindu temple requested that the latter might be enclosed with walls, so as to put an end to constant feuds between the two communities. A number of respectable Hindus and Musalmans of the town expressed their approval of the proposal to the District Magistrate, and the latter, after taking a written agreement from them, had the Hindu temple surrounded with walls accordingly. There was a *pipal* tree on the same premises, which "the trustee of the Hindu temple got cut down for his own private use. The tree belonged to the Musalmans, but the latter from fear of the Kotwal kept quiet. There is also a pond on the premises. At its brink stood a *dalan* or hall, which the *Bharat Mitra* called a *Dharm Sala* (a rest-house for travellers or pilgrims). This *dalan* belonged to the Musalmans and the Hindus had no concern in it. During the last rainy weather a portion of this building came down, and as the remainder was considered dangerous, the Musalmans had it pulled down. The Hindus representing the building to be their (religious) property complained to the Magistrate. The latter in the first instance accepted the claim of the Hindus and ordered the Musalmans to re-construct the building in its original shape; but subsequently when the Musalmans produced both oral and documentary evidence in support of their ownership of the building, he passed orders a second time to the effect that though the proprietary-right of the Musalmans was proved, the latter should still restore it to its original state. The Musalmans who are always ready to obey the orders of the authorities, readily acquiesced in and carried out the orders of the Magistrate. Now the above facts clearly show that in the matter in question, the Musalmans were rather the aggrieved party and not the Hindus. The editor confirms the statements of his correspondents, adding that the police showed no partiality to the Musalmans in the matter.

15. The *Nāgri Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 3rd January, says that a notice engraved on a tablet forbidding men other than Hindus to enter the Vishwa Nath temple has lately been put up at the gate of the temple. It would appear from a Benares communication published in the *Uchit Vakta*

NAGRI NIRAD.
3rd January 1895.

Vishwa Nath Temple and the city
Inspector of Police, Benares.

that the City Inspector of police has taken umbrage at the notice and sent for Panda Hari Maharaj three times on the 21st December by a constable. Can the City Inspector have the tablet removed? If not, then what is his object in sending for the priest? It is to be hoped the Benares correspondent of the *Uchit Vakta* will inform the public of the conversation which took place between the priest and the City Inspector.

16. The *Kashshāf* (Muzaffarnagar), of the 1st January, praises Munshi Sheo Nath Sahāi, Munsif of Kairana, district Muzaffarnagar, for the impartial and unprejudiced decision he gave, in favour of the Musalmāns, in a case relating to the site of a ruined mosque at Bhawan, where the Hindus

KASHSHAF.
1st January 1895.

A mosque case at Bhawan, district
Muzaffarnagar.

had sunk a well; but complains that the Hindu Amin who was twice deputed to put the Musalmāns in possession of the site, evaded doing so on some pretext or other. Apparently the Amin allowed himself to be influenced by religious feeling in the dis-

charge of his duty, and had well nigh brought on a religious affray between the Hindus and Musalmáns by his proceedings on the second occasion. The Munsif has, however, expressed his dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Amin, and again issued imperative orders for the site being restored to the Musalmáns. A Musalmán has already filed a criminal suit against the Amin; charging the latter with having assaulted him and plucked his beard, in connection with the matter.

BHÁRAT JIWAN
31st December 1894.

17. The *Bhárat Jiwán* (Benares), of the 31st December, says that in no other country are public servants paid so highly as in India. Just compare the pay and the position of the Viceroy of this country with those of the Prime Minister of Germany. The salary of the latter amounts to only Rs. 22,000 a year. The extravagant salaries paid to the Anglo-Indian officers are one of the principal causes of the poverty of this country and the unsatisfactory condition of the Indian treasury, but race feeling prevents Government from making any reductions.

Salaries of Anglo-Indian Officers.

KHICHRI SAMÁCHÁR,
22nd December 1894.

18. The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 22nd December, received on the 4th January, says that it is believed that some time ago Government called for reports from the District Officers on the state of the crops with a view to finding out if a suspension of the revenue instalments were needed in any places. In Mirzapur the cultivators could not get grain for seed, and therefore the agricultural classes are not in a position to pay the revenue instalments. The District Magistrate should himself examine the state of the crops and not depend on the rosy reports of his selfish subordinates.

Need for the suspension of revenue instalments in Mirzapur.

ANÍS-I-HIND.
5th January 1895.

19. The *Anís-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 5th January, states that though native officers, such as Munsifs, Subordinate Judges, Tahsildars, Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Divisional officers are entrusted with high judicial functions, they are given no hand in the management of their ministerial establishments. These officers are invested with powers to deal with suits in which great interests are involved, but they cannot appoint, promote, fine or dismiss any ministerial officer or even a peon immediately subordinate to them. This surely tends to lessen their influence and prestige. Again, pargana officers should be directed to hold their courts at the head-quarters of their respective parganas so as to become better acquainted with the localities and men they have to deal with.

A suggestion for giving certain powers to Munsifs, Deputy Magistrates, &c., over their ministerial establishments.

KHICHRI SAMÁCHÁR.
22nd December 1894.

20. The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 22nd December, does not understand why many police officials who are natives of Mirzapur have been allowed to serve on in that district for many years and not transferred to other places, and asks the Inspector-General of Police to give his attention to the matter.

Suggestion regarding the transfer of police officials from Mirzapur to other places.

21. The same paper, of the 29th December, says that the police are reported to have entered and searched the houses of some Mahájans or native bankers at Bundelkhandi, Mirzapur; the search being made with a view to finding out if they had *gararidar* copper coins, which are current at other places, in their possession. It is not known whether the police acted under orders from the Magistrate or on their own authority. If the use of such coins is illegal, a proclamation had better be issued to that effect. Any interference with the Mahájans is unjustifiable, as they have no mints of their own.

Mahájans' houses searched by the police under suspicion of their possessing *gararidar* copper coins Mirzapur.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SUBODH SINDHU.
2nd January 1895.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 2nd January, referring to the revival of the cotton import duty and the imposition of a countervailing excise duty on Indian yarns, observes that the Government of India has been guilty of a gross injustice in imposing the excise duty in utter disregard of the protests of the non-official members of the Supreme Legislative Council, the Indian Mill-owners and the general public. The Hon'ble Fazul

Tariff Amendment and Cotton Duties Bill.

bhai Vishram proposed a very reasonable amendment to the Cotton Duties Bill, raising the limit of duty-free Indian yarns from 20's to 24's, but the amendment was lost by a majority of only two votes. The Viceroy's Council have deliberately injured the Indian Cotton industry and shown their weakness in meekly carrying out the orders of the Secretary of State which he had issued simply with a view to please the Manchester Cotton Lords. The measure is a good indication of Lord Elgin's future policy.

23. The *Hindustan* (Kalakankar), of the 4th January, says that the Government of India has acceded to the wishes of the Indians in re-imposing an import duty on foreign cotton goods. But at the same time it has also introduced an excise duty on Indian cotton yarns to

The same.

HINDUSTAN.
4th January 1895.

the great dissatisfaction of the Indian Mill-owners. The excise duty will prove very injurious to the cotton industry in this country which is yet in its infancy, and therefore it was strongly opposed by the native members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council and also by Sir Griffith Evans. The National Congress, too, which is the mouth-piece of all India has condemned it. The Indian public ought to make a strong agitation against it. (The *Bhārat Jīvan*, Benares, of the 7th January, in commenting on the subject, observes that as the Lancashire weavers possess a great influence in Parliament, the latter which is the arbiter of the destinies of this country, must yield to their wishes. Heaven protect India!)

IV—EDUCATION.

24. One Abdur Rahman writing in the *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 4th January, refers to the proceedings of the last *Muhammadan Educational Conference* held at Aligarh, and says that they were not in the least calculated to further the cause for which the Conference is yearly held. Only long

AZAD.
4th January 1895.

A Muhammadan making adverse comments on the Muhammadan Educational Conference held at Aligarh.

speeches were delivered and verses read on the occasion, but no practical steps were suggested and adopted for promoting the cause of education among the Muhammadans. It was certainly a sheer waste of time and energy for a Muhammadan barrister-at-law to read an English poem, on the rise and fall of the Muhammadans, to an audience most of whom could not appreciate the literary merit of the same. The Conference is surely not held for the purpose of enabling some gentlemen to make a display of their rhetoric or poetical genius, but for exchanging thoughts and adopting some practical steps. Again, it was absurd for Mr. Beck to bring forward a resolution at the conference calling on the Muhammadan public to contribute their quota towards the expenses of the Muhammadan College at Aligarh. Such a proposal was altogether out of place at the Conference which is not convened for raising subscriptions for the Aligarh College. The fact is that although the Conference has been sufficiently long in existence, it has done nothing practical whatever towards advancing the cause of Muhammadan education. On the other hand, look at the "Hindu" Congress which styles itself the "National" Congress; it has in spite of its certain drawbacks, achieved something and might well be proud of the same. But the Muhammadan Educational Conference, although it does not suffer from the opposition of any rival community, nor can it incur the displeasure of the powers that be or be accused of sedition and disloyalty, has been a total failure.

25. The *Kashshāf* (Muzaffarnagar), of the 1st January, states that some village school boys, who have passed the Middle Vernacular Examination, desire to go up for the Middle English one. But many are deterred from doing so, because besides English, they are also

KASHSHAF.
1st January 1895.

A suggested concession in favour of those who having passed the Middle Vernacular Examination desire to pass the Middle English one.

required to get up again all those subjects in which they have already passed in the Middle Vernacular Examination. The writer, therefore, thinks, that the students who have passed the Middle Vernacular Examination should be required to pass only in the English language and literature for the Middle English one.

V.—RAILWAY.

KASHSHÁF
1st January 1895.

26. The *Kashsháf* (Muzaffarnagar), of the 1st January, complains that abstractions from consignments are freely made, by the employés in the Railway godowns at almost all the stations. A friend had recently consigned 4 baskets of pomegranates to the writer, on taking delivery of which it was found that more than one-fourth of the fruit had been abstracted. Complaints are frequently made to the Traffic Superintendents in vain.

Alleged abstractions from consignments in the railway godowns.

VI.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

AKHBAR-I-ISLÁM,
8th January 1895.

27. The *Akhbár-i-Islám* (Agra), of the 8th January, is glad to hear, from a reliable source, that the good and wise Commissioner of Agra has appointed a clerk on Rs. 20 a month to select a headman of the Musalmans, in consultation with themselves, in every ward of that town, so that whenever a vacancy occurs among the Local Agents (of the Muhammadan endowment of the town) a Committee of the headmen so selected may be held and a man appointed to the vacant post by the majority of their votes. The Commissioner has certainly devised a very good plan for preventing men getting themselves appointed as the Local Agents by giving one anna or so a-piece to a number of Musalman weavers, green-grocers and other low classes to vote for their appointment. The writer would, however, beg leave to make the following suggestions for adoption in connection with the new system the Commissioner has proposed for the appointment of the Local Agents. (1) The Local Agents appointed under the new system should be invested with only executive functions, being made subject to the orders and directions of the Committee of the headmen (which should exist on a permanent basis). (2) The Local Agents should be appointed for 5 years only, re-election being held open to them. (3) The Government should on its own part appoint the editors of the local Muhammadan newspapers as members of the committee of the headmen, who would in that case be best able to keep the public informed of the proceedings of the Committee and the Local Agents. The writer further adds that as Munshi Amir-ud-din has received a Sub-Registrarship and the Government has asked him to resign his post of Local Agent, on that score, the Muhammadan public will do well to see that a suitable man is appointed in his place. But almost all the other four Local Agents are either Government pensioners or Honorary Magistrates, and thus being Government Servants to all intents and purposes, and apt to make an improper use of their position, they too had better be asked to resign their posts of Local Agents, so that all the agents might be newly appointed under the new system.

A new system for the appointment of Local Agents for the Muhammadan endowment at Agra.

KAYASTH CONFERENCE GAZETTE,
4th January 1895.

28. The *Kayasth Conference Gazette* (Cawnpore), of the 4th January, gives a brief account of the Kayasth Conference held at Benares during the Christmas week. The Hon'ble Babu Sri Ram of Lucknow was elected president. On the first day of the Conference the Pandits of Benares presented an address in Sanskrit and a copy of Manusmriti to Rai Jai Prakash Lal, the Diwan of Dumraon, who made presents to them in return. Hitherto such distinction had been shown by Pandits only to Rájas and Mahárajás. The Commissioner and the Sessions Judge of Benares graced the Conference by their presence on the first day and expressed sympathy with its aims and objects. Among the resolutions passed were those regarding the establishment of a Kayasth Family Pension Fund, the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit and Hindi among the Kayasth community, the grant of aid to poor Kayasth widows and orphans from the National Fund and the formation of a Marriage Provision Fund. The next Conference will be held at Moradabad. (The *Bhárat Jiwan*, Benares, of the 31st December, refers to the deputation of the Kashi Nagri Pracharni Sabha which attended the first sitting of the Conference and presented an address in favour of the encouragement of the study of Hindi among the Kayasth boys, offering

Kayasth Conference, Benares.

a watch every year on behalf of the proprietor of the *Bhārat Jīvan* newspaper, to the Kayasth boy who distinguishes himself in Nāgri, and is recommended for the prize by the Secretary to the Conference. The Conference approved of the efforts of the Sabha in favour of Nāgri and promised to pass a resolution for the encouragement of the study of that language.)

29. The *Hindustān* (Kalakankar), of the 5th January, highly approves of the resolutions, passed by the Vaishya Conference held on the 27th and 28th December at Sahāranpur, regarding the encouragement of education among the boys and girls of the Vaishya community, the curtailment of marriage expenses, the stoppage of child marriages, and so forth: and calls upon the Brahmans and Kshatris to follow the noble example set them by the great trading community of the country.

HINDUSTĀN
5th January 1895.

Vaishya Conference, Sahāranpur.

30. The *Jāt Samāchār* (Kagari) for December, refers to the warm reception accorded to Sardar Lal Singh, Risaldar-Major Bahadur, Sardars Hukm Singh, Nirmal Singh, M. d. Singh and Jawahir Singh, Risaldars, and other Jat Officers of the 14th Bengal Cavalry by the Agra Jat Boarding House Committee at the Boarding House on the 29th and 30th November. Chaudhri Kanhai Singh, the editor of the *Jāt Samāchār*, appealed to them for aid on behalf of the Boarding House and there was a shower of flowers on them. They expressed their sympathy with the Boarding House and promised to send subscriptions from Saugor.

JĀT SAMĀCHĀR.
December 1894.

Warm reception accorded by the Jāt Boarding House Committee to the Jāt Officers of the 14th Bengal Cavalry at Agra.

31. The *Khichri Samāchār* (Mirzapur) of the 29th December, asks the Municipal Board of Mirzapur to repair the Baldeoji ghat or embankment, which has been damaged by the late floods, to save the people from inconvenience.

KHICHRI SAMĀCHĀR.
29th December 1894.

Need for the repair of the Baldeoji-ghat at Mirzapur.

32. The *Vernacular Advertiser* (Lucknow), of the 7th January, states that hitherto the Indians were not allowed to enter the museum at Lucknow with their *native* shoes on, but that they are now required to take off even their "English" shoes before they can be admitted into the museum; an exception being, however, made in the case of Talukdars, Rajas, Maharajas and Darbari gentlemen. Surely a museum is not such an institution to which one must show his reverence by taking off his shoes. To prevent the floor or carpeting of the Museum from being soiled with dirty shoes, it would be enough to place a man at the door to brush the shoes of every visitor before his admission into the building.

VERNA CULAR
ADVERTISER.
7th January 1895.

A new restriction, with respect to their shoes, imposed on the native public visiting the museum at Lucknow.

33. The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 4th January, states that as the late rains and floods had greatly damaged the autumn crops, the food-grains are growing dearer and dearer in Lucknow. The people have also a bad time of it owing to the late collapse of very many houses in the district. Fever is still prevalent and the result is that the masses already suffering from the scarcity of food, &c., readily succumb to slight ailments. Thefts are frequently committed in the town in these days.

ĀZĀD.
4th January 1895.

Local affairs, Lucknow.

34. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st January, says that the conservancy of the town of Cawnpore is most disgraceful. Excepting those roads which are frequented by Englishmen, the rest of the town is one seething mass of stench and filth. In whatever direction you pass you find your brains saturated with most noxious smells and vapours, and you see nothing but heaps of rubbish all around as far as your eyes reach. There is no watering the streets worth the name, and dust keeps flying in such quantities as to turn the faces and hairs of the passers-by perfectly grey. The lights used in the streets look no better than so many simmering glow-worms in the burning grounds. On the 25th and 31st December gambling

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
1st January 1895.

Conservancy &c. Cawnpore.

was extensively practised at the *Thandhi* road in which both the Europeans and the Indians freely took part. There were also some outsider gamblers present on the occasion. "Excellent is the Western civilization indeed! Is Christmas celebrated in the same way in England?"

ANJUMAN-I-HIND.
5th January 1895.

35. The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 5th January, complains that though it has repeatedly called attention, in its columns, to the most disgraceful condition of the road which running from Yahiyaganj passes through Katra to Rajabazar in the town of Lucknow, no suitable repairs have yet been made. The contractor now and then patches up the holes here and there in the road, but it is never thoroughly repaired. The Municipal Secretary ought to inspect the road in question and make suitable arrangements to keep this road in as good a state of repairs as others in the town.

Disgraceful condition of a road in the town of Lucknow.

MAZAQ.
1st January 1895.

56. The *Mazaq* (Meerut), of the 1st January, publishes a versified letter, by a correspondent, which purports to be written by a mother to her prostitute daughter. The mother, while wishing the prostitute every success and prosperity in her profession, requests her to entrap a stout well-built young man so as to beget a daughter to keep up their family calling, and in doing this uses certain expressions which are rather indecent. In another place, a second communication is published from Lashkar in Gwalior, in which the writer uses some very obscene terms in connection with the accounts of a young prostitute and a handsome Musalman lad who are at present staying at Lashkar. The lad is a professional catamite, and has enamoured a number of respectable men at Lashkar whose name the writer threatens to expose if they do not at once give up his disreputable company.

ALLAHABAD: } PRIYA DAS M.A.,
The 14th January 1895. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.